



Cornell University
ILR School

Cornell University ILR School
DigitalCommons@ILR

Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

2-15-1964

Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 4)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice>

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.

Justice (Vol. 46, Iss. 4)

Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

\$408,000 From ILGers to Mrs. FDR Fund

—Pages 6, 7

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

BEACON
Overseas

Vol. XLVI, No. 4

Jersey City, N.J., February 15, 1964

Price 10 Cents

N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY-215 P
GRAND CENTRAL STATION
P.O. BOX 2290
NEW YORK 17 N.Y. 010 200

8 PERCENT PAY, BENEFIT PACKET FOR 80,000 IN NEW DRESS PACT



In down-to-deadline negotiations, 80,000 ILGers in the New York-based dress industry have won a package of wage and welfare gains averaging 8 percent per year. When the new collective agreement expires 3 years later on January 31, 1967, the value of the package will represent a 10½ percent wage and benefit gain over the old contract.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Council, announced terms of the renewed collective pact to a jammed meeting of more than 2,000 chairmen and chairladies of the New York Dress Joint Board, assembled in Manhattan Center on the afternoon of February 10.

In the evening, he repeated his report to a meeting of the Dressmakers' Joint Council in the Ashor Hotel. Attending also were delegates who had come in during the day from Eastern Region and Northeast Department shops in the surrounding 8-state area.

Both meetings were addressed by Pres. David Dubinsky, who had joined Vice Pres. Zimmerman and the negotiat-

(Continued on Page 2)

1964 FEB 19

8 Percent Pay, Better 'Package' For 8,000 in New Dress Pact

(Continued from Front Page)

ing committee in the final renewal sessions held around the clock and through the weekend. At both meetings the terms of the settlement were enthusiastically approved.

At both meetings delegates also heard warnings that the settlement had been reached with the jobbers' associations but not with the 2 contractors' groups. Delegates were cautioned to alert workers to possible walkouts in some cases if it became necessary.

Between the joint board and the council meeting, Pres. Dubinsky met separately with the Northeast Department group to discuss contract enforcement problems in their shops.

In his reports, General Manager Zimmerman reported that the Dressmakers' Joint Council will conduct an aggressive enforcement drive to make certain that dressmakers throughout the metropolitan market get the full benefit of the gains in the new agreement in their pay envelopes.

He called on all shop chairmen, chairladies and price committees to cooperate fully in this drive. "We must have this cooperation in order to make our gains a reality in all of the 2,000 shops under our jurisdiction," he said.

Major provisions of the new collective agreement are as follows:

WAGES—Cutters get \$5 a week increase; other workers get a 5 percent increase but not less than \$3 for a 35-hour week.

Price workers get increases in 2 installments.

March 2, 1964—percentage on top of piece rates raised from 55 percent to 60 percent. (Net increase of 3.23 percent).

February 1, 1965—percentage on top of piece rates raised from 60 percent to 65 percent. (Net increase of 6.45 percent over pre-renewal rate).

MINIMUMS—Minimum wage rates are increased in amounts ranging from 15 cents to 40 cents an hour, depending on the craft. On the basis of a 35-hour week the increases range from \$5.50 to \$14. Differentials for operators, pressers and drapers are provided for Joint council shops outside of New York City.

HEALTH AND WELFARE—A second week of vacation is established. Starting February 1, 1965, employer contributions to the health and welfare fund are to be increased by an amount equivalent to 2 1/2 percent of payroll. Of this, 3 percent will be used for the second week of vacation, to be paid for the first time in 1965.

RETIREMENT—Employer contributions are to be raised by 1 percent starting February 1, 1966. Employer contributions to health, retirement, and severance funds will total 10 1/2 percent.

SCHEDULES—Piece rate schedules are to be worked out for the several grades (ranges of price lines) and to

THREE-YEAR SCHEDULE SHOWING IN PERCENTAGES THE PARTS OF 1 YEARLY INCREASE ANNUAL AND FINAL 1961 PERCENT PACKAGE OF WAGE AND WELFARE GAINS

	Wage Hike	Health	Ret.	Welf.	Wage	Welf.
Mar. 2, 1964	3.2	3.2	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2
Feb. 1, 1965	6.4	2.5	5	9 1/2	5	9 1/2
Feb. 1, 1966	6.4	2.5	1.0	5	10 1/2	5

be published and made available in all shops.

TIME CLOCKS—Checks are to be installed and used in all shops. Reports of earnings of every worker in the shop filed with the union shall include both wages and hours worked. By the use of time clocks it will now become possible to insure that all workers are paid at least prescribed hourly and weekly minimums.

Stiff Resistance

While union negotiators encountered hard resistance on their requests, General Manager Zimmerman reported the resistance to the request for an additional week of vacation was ineffective.

It was pointed out to the employers that the second week was in line with a mandate of the union's General Executive Board. In line with that mandate, major sections of the garment industry in New York, including Undergarment Local 62, Children's Dressmakers' Local 91, Corset and Brassiere Local 32 and Knitgoods Local 155 have already included the second vacation week in their contracts. Puerto Rican brassiere workers have had a second week's vacation for the past 2 years.

Negotiators were also successful in lifting employer contributions to the health fund covering shipping clerks to \$7 a month. Previously it was \$4.50.

In reviewing the difficult negotiations, Pres. Dubinsky complimented the determination with which General Manager Zimmerman headed the union negotiators. He pointed out that while collective bargaining became on the employer side a matter of bargain hunting, the union committee under Zimmerman's leadership focused on the problem of providing more in the workers' pay envelopes and improving the welfare provisions that have established employer responsibility for the level of work conditions in the industry from which they draw their profits.

The single request not obtained in the bargaining was for including Washington's Birthday as an additional legal and paid holiday.

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, head of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, who was chairman of the huge Manhattan center meeting, pledged that the union would not teach patriotism to the employers in this matter. In short order he pointed how the garment workers' drive for improvements had also improved the lot of the bosses, bringing them the benefits of a shorter work week in spite of their natural tendencies, so that they could "play more golf."

Pres. Dubinsky reported that because the employers sensed that with all other demands granted the union was hardly likely to call a strike over the single additional holiday request, they even reversed the offer of the union to exchange an established holiday, such as Thanksgiving, for the designation of Washington's Birthday. Penny pettiness in weighing the difference due to seasons in such an exchange triumphed over patriotism.

The union thereupon served notice that it would appeal to and instruct its chairman to see to it that no one works henceforth on Washington's Birthday even though the contract does not provide it as a holiday. In reporting this to the ratification meetings, Pres. Dubinsky drew heavy cheers when he added that in this way it might be possible to make employers recognize the seriousness of this demand even before the new contract expires.

Both Vice Pres. Zimmerman and Pres. Dubinsky stressed the significance of the increases in craft minimum wage rates, pointing out the relationship between minimums and averages in the price settlement procedures.

False 'Equality'

Both also reported on the stand taken by a group of contractors who in the name of a false equality, urged a lowering of wage and work standards in New York shops to levels in Pennsylvania shops where the ILGWU, in the face of employer resistance, conducts continuous enforcement drives and organizing campaigns. In no uncertain terms they were told that wages can change only one way—upward in Pennsylvania toward the New York level.

As Justice went to press the 2 contractors' associations were still trying to work out their relations with the jobber groups. The 2 associations are the United Better Dress Manufacturers and the United Popular Dress Manufacturers. The United Popular is also entangled in internal politics. Their efforts to resolve their problems were continuing with the aid of Harry Ureller, dress industry impartial chairman, designated by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to assist the 2 groups.

Agreement on the new contract has been reached with the 3 jobber associations which are the Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers, National Dress Manufacturers and Affiliated Dress Manufacturers.

Greater Security

In a statement issued after the new contract was approved General Manager Zimmerman declared that he considered it to be a fair agreement and that "it will improve the conditions of our members and give them greater security. We also believe it will make for greater stability in our industry."

"We are very much concerned with industrial stability and with progress. As soon as we are finished with our negotiations we plan to meet with the responsible leaders of the industry to discuss what can be done to encourage modernization, research and development to market our products more aggressively."

Negotiations for renewal of the collective agreement began December 12, 1963. The old agreement, reached in 1961, was due to expire on January 31, 1964.

On that day a settlement-or-strike meeting of shop committees and chairmen was held in Manhattan's Century City New York City. No settlement had been reached and the union had warned that lacking a contract workers would be prepared to strike.

Mayor Wagner, concerned with a possible walkout in the city's key industry, sought to avert a strike. He wired his appeal to the employers to the 3 employer groups that they extend the old contract 10 days or 2 weeks to permit further negotiations.

The strike on the last day of the agreement resulted to the Mayor's request and approved extension until Monday, February 10, the date for which the final settlement-or-strike meetings were



Gen'l Sec.-Treas. Louis Stilleberg and 1st. Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini at dress meet.



ILGWU Marjorie Zappi speaks in support of Vice Pres. Zimmerman's pact report.



Vice Pres. David Ginzburg chats with Sol Green, dress council asst. gen. manager.

scheduled to be held. Agreement was reached at 3 A.M. on February 10.

The joint council negotiating committee, headed by Zimmerman, included Vice Presidents David Ginzburg, director of the Northeast Department, and Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region; 1st. Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89; Vice Presidents Isador Revolin, Local 22 manager, and Moe Falkman, Local 10 manager; and Bill Schwartz, Local 60-60A manager.

Also, Sol Green, assistant general manager of the joint council; N. M. Minikoff, council secretary-treasurer; Sam Byer, administrative aide to Zimmerman; Sol C. Chaikin, Northeast assistant director; Sol Goldberg, Eastern Region assistant general manager; Salvatore Noto, Local 82 assistant manager; Harry Shapiro, Local 49 dress department head; Abe Dolgen, Local 10 assistant manager; and Ed Good, Local 60-60A assistant manager.

Zimmerman said that union attorney Emil Schlesinger had been "of very great help throughout our long and difficult negotiations."

INCREASES IN NEW YORK CITY DRESS INDUSTRY MINIMUM WAGES*

	Under Old Agreement	Under New Agreement	Per Hour	Per Week	Per Hour	Per Week	Increases
Operators	\$1.74	\$40.90	\$1.90	\$66.50	up .16	up .56	
Finishers	1.44	50.40	1.60	56.00	up .16	up .56	
Pressers	2.07	72.45	2.28	79.80	up .21	up .735	
Samplemakers	1.77	62.00	2.00	70.00	up .23	up 8.00	
Examiners	1.37	48.00	1.59	55.50	up .21	up 7.50	
Cleaners	1.30	45.50	1.50	52.50	up .20	up 7.00	
Drapers	1.57	55.00	1.73	60.50	up .16	up 5.50	
Cutters	2.46	86.00	2.86	100.00	up .40	up 14.00	
Shipping clerks I	1.31	46.00	1.50	52.50	up .19	up 6.50	
Shipping clerks II	1.42	50.00	1.61	56.50	up .19	up 6.50	

*Minimum wage raise are guaranteed; weekly minimums are for a work week of 35 hours.



TALKING CONTRACT

(Above, left) Pres. Dubinsky in contract enforcement discussion with Northeast Dept. delegates. (Right) Vice Pres. Zimmerman analyzes new agreement. (Below, left) Out-of-town delegates at joint council meeting. (Right) Vice Pres. Zimmerman reports on contract at joint council meeting at Hotel Astor. (Bottom, left) Vice Pres. Kramer discusses agreement with Eastern Region ILGWUers. (Right) Shop representatives defy weather to attend joint board contract meeting at New York's Manhattan Center.



TAX CUT AIMED AT SPURRING BUYING POWER FINALLY IN SIGHT

THE TAX CUT TO INCREASE BUYING POWER and spur new jobs, asked by the late President Kennedy more than a year ago, is finally in sight.

The Senate, by a vote of 77 to 21, has adopted a somewhat improved version of the bill already approved by the House. The next stage for the bill will be a conference fight to preserve the improvements made by the Senate.

Conferees for the House and Senate hope that they can reach agreement by February 22, Washington Birthday, and that by March 1 the new lower tax rate will be in effect. Chief milestone for wage and salary workers will be a decrease in withholding from the present 14 percent to the Senate-voted rate of 14 percent. That will mean bigger take-home pay for millions of workers.

THE BILL, AS PASSED BY THE SENATE, reduces income taxes an average of about 20 percent for 80 million taxpayers; knocks 1,500,000 low-income taxpayers off the rolls altogether; cuts corporation taxes from a 52 percent maximum rate to 48 percent, a cut strongly opposed by organized labor; repeals the 4 per-

cent dividend credit now allowed, an action strongly supported by labor.

The legislation as approved both by the House and Senate is expected to pump about \$11,700,000,000 into the economy, about two-thirds of this in 1964 and the rest in 1965.

UNDER THE 14 PERCENT WITHHOLDING, ABOUT \$200 million a month will go into the economy immediately. Hitting buying power especially at the low-income level where rent, groceries and living costs get the first priority.

A Senate improvement over the House bill is of extreme importance to millions of workers who have a large stake in the House-Senate conference. This involves sick pay. Under present law a worker may exclude sick pay up to \$100 a week from his income. The House voted to make such exclusion applicable only after the first 30 days of illness. This would cost workers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

On the urging of the AFL-CIO, Senator Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) introduced an amendment permitting the exclusion of sick pay for the first 30 days

where such pay is 75 percent or less of normal weekly pay. This would cover most workers whose employers have sick pay plans.

Calling the sick pay provision "unjustified," SENATOR David Dubinsky sent a telegram urging enactment of the McCarthy amendment. The Senate approved the amendment and will fight for it in conference.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SENATE IMPROVEMENT to the House bill was its rejection of a 10 percent cut in the capital gains tax from 25 percent to 15 percent. Organized labor was strongly opposed to this cut on the grounds that the capital gains tax itself is a huge loophole in the present tax laws and should not be made any more liberal.

The bill, as passed in the Senate, was a victory for President Johnson. All the amendments proposed, none of them giving better breaks to the upper brackets and a few that would have helped the low income groups more, were beaten back.

JOHNSON CALLS ON CONGRESS TO PASS PROGRAM FOR PROTECTING CONSUMER

The American consumer, perennial victim of overcharges, misleading advertising, shoddy repair work, incomplete research and frauds, will be getting some needed protection if President Johnson has his way.

The President sent a special message on consumer protection to Congress last month calling for the enactment of 10 laws expanding the government's authority to protect consumers from deception and unsafe products. He also announced the inauguration of a far-reaching consumer education program—with particular emphasis on the nation's poor—to enable the consumer to get the most out of his limited budget. The American economy is centered around the purchasing power of the consumer who buys more than two-thirds of the gross national product. "Yet," the President said in his message, "for too long the consumer has had too little voice and too little weight in government."

At Top Level
Now consumer interests will be heard at the highest levels of government through Mrs. Esther Peterson, special Presidential assistant for consumer affairs. "Mrs. Peterson, who is also assistant Secretary of Labor and a longtime trade unionist, will direct the consumer education program. Working with the President's Committee on Consumer Interests, she will conduct a series of national consumer conferences directed at assisting low-income families to get the most for their money."

These consumer education con-

ferences will get underway soon with discussions centered on the problem of getting information to consumers about ways to guard themselves against dangerous or worthless products, sharp selling practices and overcharges.

The other part of the presidential program, the new legislative recommendations, include agencies for improved meat and poultry inspection, truth in packaging, pesticides screening, unfair trade practices, warnings on labels, truth in lending, and truth in securities selling.

The entire consumer package has the strong endorsement of organized labor, which supported many of the individual proposals when they were originally introduced by President Kennedy.

The American housewife—the major consumer in the country—so often confused by the extravagant claims of competing companies, will be the primary beneficiary of the consumer protection program.

Mrs. Peterson, President Johnson said, would lead an intensive campaign "to fight side-by-side with enlightened business leadership and consumer organizations, against the selfish minority who defraud and deceive consumers, charge unfair prices, or engage in other sharp practices."

Focus on Legislation

The President's message focused strongly on legislation to ensure the safety of products people buy. Too often, he said, the dangers in foods and cosmetics are discovered only after serious injury to consumers. He proposed that Congress pass measures that would:

—Give the government power to inspect non-prescription drugs, cosmetics, food and medical devices.

—Prohibit the sale of therapeutic and diagnostic devices before they are proved both safe and effective.

—Require that labels on drugs, cosmetics and pressurized containers clearly warn about accidental injuries that may occur from use of these products. The pressurized container, the President said, can be "a lethal instrument" if improperly used. Pain causing drugs must carry a child, he pointed out. "Yet federal authority to require warning labels on such containers is far from clear."

—End practices whereby products may be registered before the

Silent Witnesses



Senior citizens, "silent witnesses" for the King-Anderson bill, await the start of hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee. More than 1,000 members of Golden Ring Clubs and other groups listened and testified during week of hearings on social security hospital care.

Department of Agriculture has passed on their safety.

—Ensure that all most and poultry sold in the United States be inspected for safety and wholesomeness. The present inspection law applies only to products traveling from one state to another and not to products sold within one state.

—Protect purchasers of over-the-counter stocks by enactment of full disclosure legislation.

—Make good housing within the reach of low and moderate income families as well as bring some planning into the expansion of cities through enactment of previously presented housing proposals.

Hits Price Fixing

The President also came out strongly against so-called "quality stabilization" legislation, strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO as a price fixing measure.

To strengthen the government's hand when it moves to protect the consumer, the President made 2 additional proposals.

One would give the Federal Trade Commission authority to issue cease and desist orders in cases where a suspected fraudulent or dangerous practice might result in public injury.

The other proposed legal tool would give the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the right to subpoena evidence in its administrative hearings.

The consumer protection program, the President said, is based on 4 basic rights of the buyer: the right to safety, the right to be informed, the right to choose and the right to be heard. His program, he asserted, "will help all Americans to pursue the excellent and reject the lousy in every phase and in every aspect of American life."

WASHINGTON LETTER

By WILLARD SHELTON

GOP-Dixie Coalition Kills Food Stamp Plan for Poor

WASHINGTON — A backlash of the civil rights struggle led to the defeat of a food-stamp program in the House Agriculture Committee—a defeat that inflicts injury on low-income families and reflects no credit on the House members who allowed themselves to be motivated on the food-stamp issue by their irritation about the rights bill.

A food-stamp program has been operating on a pilot basis in 42 areas since 1961, all of them areas where unemployment is chronic and high. It allows families on public assistance to get stamps, rather than surplus commodities, and use the stamps for the purchase of food through normal commercial channels. The advantage to the families is that they can obtain a better balanced diet than is available through handouts of surplus farm commodities. The advantage to retail stores is that they will meet food; the stamps are redeemable for cash.

During the depression such a program worked successfully. Congress authorized a revival of the program on a pilot basis when Eisenhower was President. Mr. Eisenhower refused to implement it, one of President Kennedy's first acts was to put it into operation under basic agricultural law.

Last year Mr. Kennedy asked Congress to establish the program permanently. Mr. Johnson renewed this request and asked enactment of the plan on a national basis. It is this latter request that the House Agriculture Committee turned down.

The 14 Republican members who voted to table the proposal, and thus kill it, presumably had their own reasons. Among the stated reasons were dislike of the \$100 million above surplus commodity distribution costs the program would involve and a general dislike of letting the federal government get "control" of local relief operations.

The 5 Democrats who voted with the GOP, however, were not voting on the merits or demerits, imaginary or real, but on the basis of vengeance about civil rights.



JUSTICE

Published semi-monthly by International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office of Publications
501 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

Editorial Office:
1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Tel. COLUMBUS 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY, President
LOUIS STULBERG,
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.
LEON STEIN, Editor
MEYER MILLER, Mng. Editor

Subscription price paid in advance
\$2.00 a year
Second-Class Postage Paid at
Jersey City, N.J.

Vol. XLVII February 15, 1964 No. 4

Rush Repeal of N.Y. Jobless Pay Restriction

LBJ Message Spurs Effort for Medicare

President Johnson has again called on Congress to approve legislation for a program of hospital and nursing care for the aged under social security. He also asked that federal funds be channeled toward the renovation of obsolete and inefficient hospitals in major cities.

These were the highlights of a February 11 special health message to Congress in which the President described "a vigorous and many-sided attack on our most serious health problems."

He also announced that he was creating a commission to study and report within a year on how best to reduce the incidence of cancer, heart disease and strokes.

The President's call for Medicare comes on the heels of promises made to Medicare supporters that the program would be given the highest legislative priority. Later, in his State of the Union Message in January, he indicated that he would seek enactment of a Medicare bill in 1964.

President Johnson's program, like that of President Kennedy, is embodied in the King-Anderson bill which is now pending in Congress. Hearings on this bill were completed in late January by the House Ways and Means Committee but no action has been taken.

A 1963 New York State law which cuts down on the eligibility under which garment workers may receive unemployment insurance benefits is the target of a coordinated ILGWU drive to force its repeal.

This amendment to the state unemployment insurance law which was enacted last year has had the effect of depriving many workers of unemployment insurance on paid holidays and vacations.

The amendment provides that a worker who receives "vacation" pay directly from his employer will lose unemployment insurance for the period covered by this pay if a "vacation" period is agreed to be the worker or designated by the employer.

It is this provision which is the target of the coordinated drive of ILGWU departments and affiliates. Participating in the campaign are the union's Political and Research departments, the Eastern Region, the Clark Out-Of-Town department and various New York City locals.

Utilizing shop petitions and visits to state legislators, the ILGWU hopes to bring the lawmakers to an awareness of the bill's unfair and discriminatory character.

A petition, addressed to the members of the New York State

Legislature and Assembly is being circulated in garment shops within the state. The petition declares that unemployment insurance "should be used to help—not to punish workers." It calls upon the legislators to pass legislation "which repeals these petty efficiency changes that cut into the already inadequate allowances for jobless workers."

Delegations to Albany

Local and department education directors will also be conducting delegations of ILGWUers on visits to Albany to demonstrate mass grass roots support for the changes.

The drive against the amendment was kicked off at a January 31 meeting of educating directors held at union headquarters. Speaking at the meeting were Assistant Pres. Gus Tyler, who explained the program's guidelines; Daniel Nelson, assistant research director; and David Weiss, assistant political director.

Under the state law, ILGWU members who receive "vacation" benefits from the union's health and welfare funds will not lose any state unemployment insurance benefits because of these payments. Only those who receive "vacation" pay directly from their employer are penalized.

It no longer matters whether the worker worked the week before or after the period in question. But, if the worker receives his "vacation" pay more than 30 days after the "vacation" period, he will not lose unemployment insurance because of that payment.

It also no longer matters whether the worker was employed on the day before or after the paid holiday. Workers paid by their employers for holidays will be disqualified for such holidays, provided payment is made no later than 30 days after the holiday.

LB Urges W & H Wage, Hour Law For 2,600,000

Following up proposals outlined in his State of the Union message, President Lyndon B. Johnson called on Congress to pass legislation that would extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act's minimum wage and maximum-hour protection to some 2,600,000 workers.

The proposed bills would extend coverage of the act for the first time to 725,000 working employees, mostly in hotels, restaurants and laundries, and set workweek limits for another 1,800,000 workers.

In a letter transmitting the draft bills to Congress, Johnson said the proposed legislation would be "another step toward our goal of eliminating labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being."

The proposed extension of the federal wage floor and hours ceiling would for the first time bring the act's protection to 130,000 hotel workers, 110,000 restaurant workers, 10,000 in retail food service, 80,000 in laundries doing business of at least \$1 million a year, 95,000 engaged in processing farm products, 31,000 in cotton ginning and 87,000 in small logging operations.

Also, protection would be extended to workers already covered by other parts of the law but exempt until now from the hours provision. These include, 1,211,000 in transportation, 584,000 in agricultural processing and seasonal industries, and 80,000 employees of gasoline service stations.

The proposed legislation calls for the same schedule used by the 1941 FLSA amendments. This would mean a \$1 an hour minimum wage for the first 3 years after enactment, \$1.5 an hour after the 4th year and \$1.75 an hour thereafter. Similarly, there would be no ceiling on the workweek during the first 2 years after enactment, a 44-hour maximum during the 3rd year, a 43-hour ceiling during the 4th year and 40 hours thereafter.

In an accompanying letter to the President's request, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz stated

'March on Harrisburg' to Fight Scranton's Anti-Jobless Acts



ILGWU demonstrators outside state unemployment office in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., protesting proposals being pushed by Gov. William Scranton that would drastically slash workers' jobless benefits.

ILGWUers in Pennsylvania, along with members of other unions, are mapping plans for a "march on Harrisburg," the state capital, to dramatically voice their opposition to Republican Governor William Scranton's proposed changes in the unemployment insurance laws which would slash workers' benefits by 30 to 75 percent.

The contemplated action is part of a massive campaign being conducted by ILGWUers throughout the state, members of Northeast Department districts and of Philadelphia locals, to prevent passage of restrictive unemployment insurance legislation which would cut off benefits to some workers while sharply reducing benefits to others.

Stepping up their drive, rank and file members of the Northeast Department across the state are telephoning, writing and visiting their legislators and talking with newspaper reporters, radio and TV commentators, stressing the damaging effect the proposals of the Republican Scranton administration would have on both workers and employers in the garment industry.

A phase of the ILGWU campaign is demonstration and leafletting activities outside unemployment offices throughout Pennsylvania. At these state office buildings, ILGWUers are carrying

signs that read: "Bill Scranton Declares War on Poverty-Stricken Workers! Don't Destroy Our Unemployment Benefits!" and "Bill Scranton Declares War on the Unemployed."

As a result of the drive, local officials are beginning to recognize the damaging effect that the proposed revisions of the unemployment insurance law will have on workers and industries in their communities.

Communities React

Typical of the reaction of local representative bodies is a resolution passed by the City Council of Wilkes-Barre on February 4 which reads, in part, as follows:

"Wilkes-Barre is the hub of the Wyoming Valley in Pa., an area which depends to a great extent upon the employment of women and others in the garment industry. An examination of the suggested changes in the unemployment compensation law indicates that it will adversely affect the rights and benefits derived presently under the law

and reduce them considerably to persons employed in all categories of employment not only in this area but throughout Pa.

"A letter from the Wyoming Valley District of the ILGWU asks that this City Council take a stand with respect to the changes recommended by the governor.

"Therefore, he it resolved that the Mayor and City Council of Wilkes-Barre condemn any attempt to change the present provisions of the law and publicly request Governor William Scranton to withdrawable attempts to make the changes in the present law."

"A certified copy of this resolution is being forwarded to the Governor, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate of Pa., indicating the opposition of the Wilkes-Barre City Council to the changes which require reductions in the amounts paid under the present unemployment insurance law."

ILGWU FOR CLEAN

ILGWU members of every race, creed and color, in city garment centers and country shops throughout the United States and Canada have paid homage to a great lady they loved by voluntarily contributing the grand sum of \$409,932.90 to carry on the causes she considered important.

Some of it came to the General Office in coins, some in dollar bills. Some gave an hour's work, some gave a dollar and some gave nothing. The ILGWU is proud the collection lists indicate that about 70 percent of the membership participated in the drive, contributing a sum which sets a good standard for the rest of the labor movement and if matched by other unions would enable it to more than meet its quota in the Eleanor Roosevelt drive.

It also indicates the results that may be achieved where officers are alert, explain the purpose of drive and encourage full participation. Where such an effort was not made, contributions were low or non-existent and pulled down the average for the entire ILGWU membership to 93 cents per member. In reporting the results of the drive, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky declared, "We can be pious of this tribute by our members to the memory of Eleanor Roosevelt whom they recognized as their friend in the years that spanned the fight against the sweatshop and the building of a world organization of nations. This money will help continue the work that was close to her heart. We can imagine how, if she were still among us, her face would have lit up with her warm smile of acknowledgment."

NEW YORK CITY

Cloak Joint Board

	Cents	Amount Collected	Per Member
117 Operators	3,780	—	—
9 Finishers	2,287	—	—
*10 Cutters	7,291	—	—
23 Sportswear	9,586	—	—
35 Pressers	1,660	—	—
48 Italian Cloak	8,887	—	—
64 Buttonhole	203	—	—
82 Examiners	1,184	—	—

Total N.Y. Cloak Jt. Bd.

28,491 \$5,596.09 1.95

Dress Joint Board

*10 Cutters	3,328	7,288.84	2.25
22 Dressmakers	17,472	16,062.88	9.25
*60 Pressers	1,159	1,497.10	1.29
89 Italian Dress	23,974	24,153.88	1.04

Total Dress Joint Board

44,530 \$49,023.70 1.09

**Includes contributions from GWA

Miscellaneous Locals

*10 Cutters	2,824	5,560.00	1.85
20 Raincoats	4,580	3,819.50	.83
25 Blouses	4,197	4,113.78	.98
30 Designers	289	575.00	1.98
32 Corsets	6,611	6,647.35	1.00
38 12417 Costume	864	1,100.00	1.27
40 Beltmakers	4,891	4,962.72	1.08
62 Negligee	15,616	16,882.75	1.08
66 Embroidery	8,796	4,569.50	.52
91 Children's Dresses	11,223	12,060.00	1.06
98 Rubberized, Plastics	4,466	2,090.79	.45
99 Off. & Distribution	6,913	7,839.30	1.13
102 Cloak & Dress Drivers	2,142	127.29	.06
105 Snowsuit	9,132	15,000.00	1.60
132 Plastic Moulders	5,908	3,393.00	.54
142 Neckwear	3,580	894.50	.29
145 Knitgoods	12,266	30,095.71	2.45

Total N.Y. Miscellaneous Locals

104,826 \$18,857.37 1.13

Local 10

Cloak	1,291	5,514.00	4.27
Dress	3,328	7,238.84	2.25
Miscellaneous	2,824	5,560.00	1.95

Total—Cutters Local 10

7,343 \$18,772.84 2.48

Summary—New York Locals

Cloak Joint Board

28,491 \$5,596.09 1.95

Dress Joint Board

44,530 \$49,023.70 1.09

Miscellaneous Locals

104,826 \$18,857.37 1.13

Total N.Y. Locals

177,447 \$73,476.67 1.26

PHILADELPHIA AREA

*190 Knitgoods

7,948 6,248.22 7.89

Philadelphia Dress Joint Bd.

9,185 9,200.00 1.00

Philadelphia Joint Council

1,003 478.75 .48

So. Jersey-Philadelphia Joint Bd.

7,255 5,000.00 .69

Total Philadelphia Area

25,301 20,926.97 .82

BOSTON JOINT BOARD

4,871 4,800.00 .98

UPPER SOUTH DEPT.

11,160 6,617.90 .54

NORTHEAST DEPT.

24 Boston	1,809	1,274.25	—
75 & 206 Worcester & Springfield	3,071	2,303.25	—
93 Reading	2,391	2,543.25	—
111 Alton	7,325	5,643.75	—
178 Fall River	8,795	6,598.25	—
183 Shumokin	4,181	3,075.75	—
250 373 Haddam	4,376	3,282.00	—
232 324 Pawtucket	2,138	1,603.50	—
234 243 Easton	7,409	5,594.25	—
295 Pittston	3,373	2,531.25	—
306 634 Sunbury	1,537	1,132.75	—
351 Pottsville	3,803	2,297.25	—
381 New Bedford	2,596	2,442.00	—
391 Meadville	39	29.15	—
219 227 Wilkes Barre	5,742	4,298.00	—
Central—Penna. Dist.	5,710	4,065.00	—
No. New England Locals	7,386	5,539.50	—
Schenectady District Council	6,100	4,575.00	—
Trenton-Wilmington	394	441.50	—
Update New York & Vermont	4,224	3,243.00	—
Western—Penna. Dist.	4,609	3,436.75	—

Total Northeast Dept.

87,539 \$5,948.00 .73

CLOAK OUT TOWN DEPT.

Cloak Out Of Town Council	—	5,000.00	—
21 Newark	578	430.00	—
36 Yonkers	208	368.50	1.77
129 Kingston, L.I.	1,251	1,329.00	1.10
130 Monmouth, N.J.	1,802	1,717.68	1.04
133 Union City, N.J.	1,828	2,714.92	1.48
138 Paterson	3,259	5,099.00	1.55
139 Newark	2,438	3,186.14	1.31
120 White Plains	81	121.00	1.49
141 Bridgeport	920	724.00	.79
42 Bridgeport	42	43.00	.10
158 Passaic	2,176	2,816.35	1.29
165 Newburgh	1,147	1,341.90	1.17

Total—Cloak Out Town

14,870 \$24,914.99 1.66

EASTERN REGION

85 Long Branch	1,322	693.25	.53
131-140-143 Mt. Vernon	3,580	4,534.80	1.12
144-166-223 Newark	3,719	2,210.47	.59
145 Passaic	1,371	1,941.20	.94
149-162 Union City	3,691	3,718.45	1.04
140 Plainfield	1,197	835.49	.70
156-157 South River	2,923	2,180.00	1.04
154 Staten Island	1,960	700.00	.35
156-248 Newburgh	1,061	414.00	.41
160 Bayonne	662	369.73	.56
161 Fairfield	1,028	965.40	.94
163-175 Troy & Glen Falls	1,254	547.45	.44
220-251 Newark	3,076	3,107.25	1.01
221 Elizabeth	2,387	1,732.70	.73
239 Kingston	659	208.20	.28
57-77 Jamaica	4,244	4,150.00	.98
107 West Islip	1,371	933.85	.68
146-164 Newark 151-153-167-223 New Haven, 352 Bridgeport	3,867	2,407.45	.63

Total Eastern Region

27,532 \$20,965.90 .74

CENTRAL STATES AREA

206 Minneapolis, Minn.	497	217.50	.44
423 Winona, Minn.	26	36.50	.38
Central Illinois Dist. Council	1,354	1,274.54	.94
Kansas City Joint Board	2,594	1,209.50	.41
198 Harrison, Kan.	163	72.50	.79
233 Richmond, Mo.	289	148.35	.21
407 Paola, Kan.	118	81.58	.68
433 Ottawa, Kan.	82	68.56	.83
463 Excelsior Springs, Mo.	138	122.59	.96
469 Osawatomie, Kan.	75	64.65	.85
501 Hastings, Neb.	79	53.40	.67
509 Pittsburg, Kan.	81	26.00	.32
513 Holton, Kan.	184	56.50	.30
532 Ocala, Kan.	50	13.25	.25
537 Garden City Mo.	24	49.50	2.04
538 Ardmore, Kan.	51	2.00	.02
563 Pleasanton, Kan.	72	76.50	.80
598 Holden, Mo.	40	63.24	1.58
673 Brandon, Okla.	95	52.50	.54
557 Hominy, Okla.	112	34.10	.30

Total Mo.-Kan.-Neb. Dist. Cl. Locals

1,995 \$95.32 .62

231 Pinckneyville, Ill.

206 79.12 .38

238 Paducah, Ky.

137 11.00 .26

363 Spawna, Ill.

137 180.73 .74

399 Evansville, Ind.

154 77.40 .50

405 Centralia, Ill.

55 42.00 .76

446 Wayne City, Ill.

40 89.00 .63

462 Sesser, Ill.

46 40.72 .87

477 Macdonald, Ill.

55 48.00 .87

686 Zeligler, Ill.

53 48.50 .91

511 Mounds, Ill.

61 29.50 .64

582 McDonough, Ill.

84 68.00 .80

Total So. Ill. Dist. Council

1,011 \$44.99 .64

FOR ROOSEVELT

	Census	Amount Collected	Per Member
50, Missouri-Arkansas Dist. Council	1,846	896.65	.49
North, Missouri Dist. Council	917	873.13	.95
61, Louis Joint Board	1,747	1,267.48	.73
144 Houston, Texas	146	—	—
148 Dallas, Texas	146	—	—
250 Laredo, Texas	217	—	—
Total-Central States	14,459	7,496.61	.54
MIDWEST AREA			
Local 76 Etc.	2,668	2,084.30	.78
99 Elgin, Ill.	113	—	—
113 Peoria, Ill.	170	29.85	.12
116 Port Wayne, Ind.	72	30.00	.42
120 Decatur, Ill.	281	37.27	.20
127 Racine, Wis.	295	46.48	.17
188 Milwaukee, Wis.	802	172.50	.12
189 Batavia, Ill.	63	44.60	.70
189 Aurora, Ill.	179	98.15	.55
272 Gilman, Ill.	80	23.65	.29
282 Oakbrook, Wis.	118	No Drive	—
286 Ingham, Mich.	259	187.00	.55
303 Clinton, Iowa	297	18.75	.09
317 Bay City, Mich.	121	—	—
328 Jefferson, Wis.	188	—	—
337 Elkhart, Ind.	132	—	—
344 Bay City, Mich.	79	No Drive	—
353 Mandate, Mich.	292	—	—
371 Steger, Ill.	90	—	—
508 Savanna, Ill.	90	—	—
214 Wauqui, Wis.	47	No Drive	—
219 La Crosse, Wis.	207	No Drive	—
240 Shelbyville, Ind.	189	55.00	.13
282 Lincoln, Ill.	132	84.19	.64
302 Leavenworth, Ind.	246	25.00	.10
305 Michigan City, Ind.	49	25.00	.51
417 Watertown, Wis.	51	8.00	.46
417 Clinton, Ind.	136	15.15	.08
432 Greensburg, Ind.	115	30.50	.17
432 Delavan, Wis.	100	10.00	.10
433 Terre Haute, Ind.	158	27.50	.17
436 DeKalb, Ill.	97	—	—
439 Gary, Ind.	96	—	—
439 LaPorte, Ind.	160	—	—
439 Madison, Ind.	121	—	—
463 Oak City, Ill.	125	—	—
463 Jackson City, Mich.	33	—	—
581 Peru, Ind.	189	19.15	.10
602 Baginaw, Mich.	71	8.54	.12
605 Spring Valley, Ill.	60	—	—
608 Maunton, Wis.	66	10.00	.15
517 Zion, Ill.	95	—	—
529 Aurora, Ill.	99	11.00	.04
535 Pan Dulce, Wis.	56	—	—
547 Sullivan, Ind.	110	No Drive	—
553 Baraboo, Wis.	110	26.25	.184
556 Michigan City, Ind.	130	—	—
564 Merrill, Wis.	97	36.75	.99
572 Beckwith, Ind.	109	5.00	.05
589 Rockdale, Ill.	98	—	—
314 Albion, Ill.	157	102.20	.65
408 Fairfield, Ill.	105	61.00	.58
471 W. Frankfort, Ill.	144	—	—
499 Herrin, Ill.	341	329.40	.94
501 Benton, Ill.	204	237.65	1.16
561 Johnston City, Ill.	41	—	—
Midwest Dist. Council No. 2	1,002	730.75	.73
Total Midwest Area	13,497	5,886.79	.38

SOUTHEAST AREA

122 Atlanta, Ga.	607	302.50	.50
128 Florence, Ala.	532	382.00	.72
146 Chattanooga, Tenn.	506	214.00	.42
309 Bainbridge, Ga.	222	79.12	.35
316 Florence, S.C.	292	309.75	.17
371 Andrews, S.C.	337	140.00	.42
408 Fayetteville, Tenn.	113	92.00	.89
448 Purvis, Miss.	215	21.00	.10
456 Wimsboro, S.C.	64	21.00	.33
457 Cullman, Ala.	125	50.00	.40
458 Talladega, Ala.	85	18.00	.22
479 Birmingham, Ala.	382	87.25	.23
483 Jackson, Tenn.	296	12.00	.05
587 Poplarville, Miss.	275	—	—
514 Greenville, Tenn.	162	8.00	.05
515 Hartsville, S.C.	465	125.00	.27
519 Brunswick, Ga.	135	45.00	.33
520 Asheville, N.C.	48	30.00	.62
522 Memphis, Tenn.	193	150.00	.78
523 Asheville, N.C.	89	189.00	1.00
528 Charlotte, N.C.	150	15.00	.10
524 Lake City, S.C.	682	73.00	.11
528 Walhboro, N.C.	120	37.50	.31
535 Jasper, Ala.	120	12.00	.10
560 Thorby, Ala.	89	48.50	.54
567 Marion, Ala.	247	22.65	.09
571 Lamar, S.C.	162	14.00	.14
576 Elberton, Ga.	186	11.00	.09
576 Nashville, N.C.	201	65.00	.32
578 Greenville, Miss.	189	22.00	.12
580 Greenville, Tenn.	188	102.00	.54
581 Spartanburg, S.C.	1,014	544.62	.54

582 Woodland, N.C.	144	40.00	.27
586 Douglas, Ga.	123	41.33	.27
588 Asheville, Ga.	138	—	—
594 Magnolia, Miss.	138	—	—
595 Bishopville, S.C.	174	44.00	.25
597 Panama City, Fla.	164	140.79	.86
599 Durham, N.C.	106	55.00	.52
599 Silver City, N.C.	1,429	937.10	.66
570 Sanford, Fla.	44	54.00	1.23
573 Ocoee, Ala.	51	51.85	1.42
Total-Southeast	10,897	4,617.89	.42
OHIO-KENTUCKY AREA			
Cleveland Joint Board	1,943	966.49	.47
Cleveland-Kentake Council	1,467	1,250.85	.87
171 Richmond, Ind.	47	10.00	.15
172 Piqua, O.	326	20.00	.15
175 Cincinnati, O.	15	15.50	.33
294 Cincinnati, O.	167	—	—
297 Lawrenceburg, Ky.	80	27.50	.34
307 Ashland, O.	53	—	—
400 Bardonia, Ky.	131	100.00	.36
466 Toledo, O.	34	15.00	.44
472 Lebanon, Ky.	118	113.29	.96
510 Barrenville, O.	327	110.00	.34
544 Canton, O.	169	50.00	.31
544 Lebanon, Ky.	123	78.25	.62
560 Piqua, O.	62	55.00	.89
562 Bayrus, O.	34	40.00	.118
584 Harrodsburg, Ky.	50	30.64	.60
590 Bellair, O.	131	113.60	.86
590 Bellair, O.	174	11.35	.03
Total-Ohio-Kentucky Region	2,112	820.23	.39
Total-Ohio-Kentucky Area	5,522	3,967.57	.54
PACIFIC COAST AREA			
70 Portland, Oregon	131	102.25	.78
184 Seattle, Wash.	269	56.00	.21
187 Salt Lake City, Utah	187	35.00	.18
430 Provo, Utah	252	100.00	.39
Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board	3,318	3,221.45	.97
L.A. Dress & Sportswear Jr. Bd.	3,521	1,083.11	.32
San Francisco Joint Board	2,393	1,500.00	.62
Total Pacific Coast Area	10,673	6,565.81	.65
PUERTO RICO			
	9,391	No Drive	—
CANADIAN AREA			
568 Edmonton	142	49.20	.35
276-287 Vancouver	472	165.20	.35
Winnipeg Joint Board	1,113	389.55	.35
199 Toronto	1,907	667.45	.35
Toronto Joint Board	1,343	416.15	.34
Toronto Joint Council	917	209.40	.44
Montreal Joint Board	8,206	3,712.00	.35
Montreal Joint Council	1,786	623.10	.35
215 Montreal	649	227.15	.35
Total Canadian Area	17,535	6,062.70	.35

The ICGWU acknowledges with thanks receipt of a \$2,000 contribution from The United Italian American Labor Council and \$473.75 contributed by staff, officers and employees in the General Office building of the ICGWU in New York City. These are not included in the summary below.

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS

	Census	Amount Collected	Average
New York Cloak Joint Board	28,491	55,596.00	1.95
New York Dress Joint Board	44,930	49,903.30	1.09
New York Miscellaneous	104,626	118,851.37	1.13
Total New York Area	177,447	223,450.67	1.26
Northeast Dept.	87,920	65,940.00	.75
Cloak Out-of-Town	14,970	24,914.99	1.66
Eastern Region	37,232	30,005.90	.81
Central States	14,459	7,496.61	.54
Midwest	13,497	5,886.79	.38
Southeast	10,897	4,617.89	.42
Ohio-Kentucky	5,522	3,967.57	.54
Pacific Coast	10,673	6,565.81	.65
Upper South	11,100	6,017.00	.54
Philadelphia Area	25,391	20,926.97	.82
Boston Joint Board	4,071	4,000.00	.98
Puerto Rico	9,391	No Drive	—
Canada	17,535	6,062.70	.35
Grand Total	439,415	408,632.96	.93

Cloak Industrial Survey Shows '63 Sales On Par, Spring Busy

Reviewing the performance of the coat and suit industry during the past year, Vice Pres. Henoch Mendelsund told the last meeting of the New York-Cloak Joint Board that as a whole, unit and volume production for last year were almost on a par with 1962. While the beginning of the year was extremely encouraging and showed substantial improvement, and the opening of the fall season was highly favorable, the unexpectedly long stretch of warm weather during October and November put a damper on the season and served to curtail activities in the industry at the end of the year, the cloak general manager reported.

As far as the current spring season is concerned, he said that in contrast to the weak start in January, shops now are very busy in the better lines, with many shops working overtime, and that the popular priced lines are catching up.

Interesting Shifts

While the industry as a whole showed little change in 1963 from the previous year, the various branches and price lines indicated some interesting shifts.

For example, there was the considerable improvement in the suit picture. Production of suits in the United States over the period 1950-1963, from a production of over 18½ million units in 1951, it shrank to less than that figure in 1958. Since then, suit production has shown a year-by-year increase.

In 1963, there was a substantial improvement in unit production of suits, which would indicate that the fashion cycle has swung that way again. On the other hand, coat production has shown few cyclical swings. During 1961-1962, there was a substantial increase in production and sales of fur-trimmed garments, which raised the total coat production. During 1963, however, all indications point to a decrease in total coat production.

Fur-trimmed and "fake fur" garments were expected to show a substantial improvement. This sentiment of the industry began its operations very early in 1963 for the fall season and made substantial purchases of piece goods in an atmosphere of optimism.

While the figures for the year are not yet in, it seems that this segment of the industry did not do as well as expected. Many orders for piece goods had to be canceled. Many garments are still in stock and a number of promotion sales at substantial price reductions are taking place. The coat division of the industry, trimmed and untrimmed, will undoubtedly show a decrease in 1963 as against the previous year.

Effect on Firms

The difficulties encountered by the industry at the end of the year had their effect on the stability of a number of firms. Some, like Maurus and Abe Goldberg & Co., found themselves in the hands of their creditors; others, because of their difficulties faced reorganization. In this connection, the general manager mentioned the firms of Smithline, Elregio, Carmel, Reisman-Rothman.

Increased interest in suits has brought about the entrance of new firms into this field or the creation of subsidiaries for suit production by existing firms, which until now specialized in coats. Mendelsund disclosed.

In this category are concerned such as Miss Devere, Couture Specialties and Porm Maid, as examples. All of these problems require a great deal of detailed analysis.

The general manager reported that he had called a meeting of local managers and department managers to discuss every aspect

of these cases. At these meetings, the necessity of strengthening and streamlining the procedures of designation of contractors was taken up.

He praised many members of the staff who are keeping in close touch with difficult firm problems. As an example of the need for continuous vigilance on the part of the union to forestall attempts by firms to evade their responsibilities, the general manager mentioned the firm of Morris Pellman & Son, Inc., which was reported in the last issue of Justice.

Fund Reports

At the 14th meeting, Murray Kolbert, joint board administrative secretary, presented the 1963 report on operations of the health and welfare fund. This showed total income of \$4,307,293 which included interest from investments of more than \$438,000. Disbursements for various benefits, including vacation, health, death payments, plus administrative expenses, totaled \$4,857,845.

Reporting for the retirement fund, Harry Krumholz, its manager, He noted that 824 workers retired during the past year, and that women outnumbered men for the first time, 417 to 407. Since first benefits were paid in 1946, he stated, some 15,000 have been retired, with 3,991 still on the rolls.

Also, he reported, the fund has paid out more than \$70 million in benefits since its inception, or the original \$12 retired in 1946. Benefits are still being paid to 96,000. It was also announced that staff for John Podera, who has been out of the Brooklyn Office, has been named to supervise shops in the Bronx.

Cloak Cloaks to Meet On Starting Pact Talks

At the joint board meeting, Mendelsund also announced that preliminary steps are being taken for initiation of collective contract renewal negotiations in the metropolitan area coat-suit and skirt-sportswear industries. These include a meeting of all local managers, held February 13, sessions of the joint board's board of directors on February 17 and delegates on February 19, and membership meetings of the various locals.

Details of these local meetings, which will be held right after work, are as follows:

• Local 117, Mafel 5, Sherman Atlantic Hotel, 34th St. and W 42nd St., March 10, Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St.

• Local 16, March 24, Manhattan Hotel, 42nd St. and W 42nd St.

• Local 35, March 4, Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St.

• Local 48, February 23, Schwaben Hotel, 474 E. Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

• Local 64, March 5, Cloak Joint Board building, 22 W. 36th St.

• Local 62, March 10, Cloak Joint Board building, 22 W. 36th St.

• Local 23 had not yet completed arrangements for its meeting at present time; members will be notified directly.

AFL-CIO Housing Work Gets Full Time Director

Because of the importance of housing problems in the America, the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, will devote full time to that assignment. It was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Better Batter



Nector Galazra, member of N.Y. Local 66, holds trophy won by local's baseball team for placing 4th in competition. Galazra was league's batting champion. Keep hitting!

Cincinnati Wins Lofton, Was Longtime Resister

A long-time Cincinnati holdout, the Lofton Manufacturing Co., has joined the ranks of the organized, it is reported by Sam Janis, Ohio-Kentucky regional director.

A recently reached agreement between the company and the union representing 80 workers in the shop, will bring a total 15-percent wage increase to be distributed in 3 installments plus other gains.

Under the contract, a 7 percent wage increase went into effect on February 1. In May 1963, there will be a 3 percent rise followed by an additional 7 percent increase in May 1964.

The agreement also calls for a graduated \$1.50 minimum, 5 paid holidays, a week's vacation and contributions by the first equivalent to 6 percent of payroll for 1964.

The agreement also calls for a graduated \$1.50 minimum, 5 paid holidays, a week's vacation and contributions by the first equivalent to 6 percent of payroll for 1964.

Five new shops were added to the roster of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in the past several weeks as a result of successful organizing efforts, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, department general manager.

Located in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the newly enrolled shops started operations recently and immediately became targets for department organizers. At College Manufacturing Co. in New Haven (Local 141), a second week's vacation was won for the new members—the first such victory registered by the department. Workers also won reduction of the work week from 40 to 35 hours, with compensating time. In Peirson (Local 130), the result was Tidy Fashions which was organized by Manager John Pruda and Business Agent Morris Simon. Diane Bruno was named chairlady.

At J.P. Fashion in Newburgh (Local 165), the shop was organized by Manager Philip Milner and Business Agent Harry Mor-

Back Eastern Region Vote By Medford Cutters' Unit

A decision, based on previously established IGLWU precedents has been expanded by an NLRB ruling that the cutting department of a knitting mill is an appropriate unit for collective bargaining purposes, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The decision involves the Medford Knitwear Mills of Medford, N.J., the union's target in the organization campaign being conducted in the southern part of the state by New Jersey Knitgoods Workers Local 772.

The board has set an election for the unit for February 26, for cutters, cutter-makers and spreaders. The firm has requested a review, but this request, rather than an appeal, indicates that the company has no new evidence to present.

The decision, according to Local 222 Manager Peter Edelstein, was based on a previous Eastern Region case of Benjamin & Johnes in Newark, where the union carried out the cutters' unit for an election win.

The key to the ruling lies in the language "that cutters, marker-cutters, and spreaders compose a homogeneous and functionally coherent group of skilled employees and constitute a separate appropriate unit based on the exercise of the marking function by at least two of the employees, the spreading of materials in layers, and the use of the electrically operated knife in cutting these materials along marked lines."

According to General Organizer Walter DeYoung, who heads up the drive, the decision paves the way for similar campaigns in the cut-and-sew kniggoods industry.

Industries Retirement Fund, covering members in Akron, Cleveland, Bucyrus, Canton, Cleveland, Toledo and Wooner, Ohio, has raised retirement benefits from \$500 to \$600 a year and approved 34 IGLWU members for benefits as of January 1, 1964.

This is the second consecutive year that retirement benefits in the Cleveland apparel retirement fund have been raised by \$100. This is a direct result of successful organizing drives in the area which have provided increased employer contributions to the fund.

Benefits Boosted
The Cleveland IGLWU Apparel

various campaigns directed at influencing passage of pending legislation that would improve the state's unemployment insurance law.

He stressed the urgent need to vote the union's support of the Lentini-Mintz Bill which seeks to amend the law by eliminating the present penalizing of garment workers requesting holiday and vacation pay. This could be accomplished, Edelstein said, by incorporating a large-scale petition signing drive, followed up with personal meetings with state legislators by committees of IGLWUs.

Harry Lopatin, the department's organization-education director, outlined expanded plans aimed at further shrinking the sales of July Bond blouse. These include step-up leafletting of Blooms, Macy's and other major retail chains selling the stretch blouse.

At a recent meeting of COT staff members, Murray Edelstein, the department's assistant general manager, called on all locals to make every effort to get at least 150 members are out each week distributing literature to the buying public in the COT area.

Contracts with the above employers are similar to the collective agreement prevailing in the coat and suit industry. Provisions include a 35-hour week, guaranteed paid holidays, paid vacations and other union benefits.

Legislative Drives

At a recent meeting of COT staff members, Murray Edelstein, the department's assistant general manager, called on all locals to make every effort to get at least 150 members are out each week distributing literature to the buying public in the COT area.

At a recent meeting of COT staff members, Murray Edelstein, the department's assistant general manager, called on all locals to make every effort to get at least 150 members are out each week distributing literature to the buying public in the COT area.

Sharpening Session



As Northeast Department staffers analyze settlement sheets, Belle Scott and Robert Fontaine of the department's price adjustment division, describe the construction of garments.

N'East Staffers' Conclave On Settlement Procedures

A detailed analysis on the use of settlement sheets and guides in the setting of piece rates was the major item on the agenda of the staff training conference of the Northeast Department held February 6-8 at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York.

All Northeast staffers participated in this 3rd in a series of conferences held during the past year and focused their attention on reviewing department activities in setting piece rates. In all industries having contractual relations with the department.

At the opening session, which was chaired by Vice Pres. David Glinoff, department director, Pres. David Dubinsky addressed the gathering. He praised the staffers for their efforts in bringing greater benefits to its members and commended the department for its initiative in preparing and planning such training conferences.

In several sessions, the staffers sharpened their skills on the use of settlement sheets and guides in setting piece rates. They studied the relationship between contract minimums and average earnings and how to balance piece rates and settlement sheet rates. Also, garment construction and pricing procedures were graphically demonstrated by means of visual aids.

Other sessions dealt with the problem of setting rates with independent jobbers and in the miscellaneous industries, with policies pertaining to craft minimums, paid holidays, wages, health and welfare contributions and other contractual items, with health and welfare audit and collection procedures, with bolstering political participation by ILGers in this year's political campaign, and with fund raising efforts for the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund.

A key development of the conference was the mapping of a large scale campaign directed at combating unfair employment compensation proposals being endorsed by Governor Scrantom of Pennsylvania.

The closing session was highlighted by an address from General Secretary Treasurer, Louis Stulberg, who stressed the importance of the training conferences in helping the staffers to improve their skills and obtain greater knowledge of department affairs, thereby providing more valuable service to its members. Labor discussion seminars were headed by Sol C. Chalkin, the department's assistant director, and

From 1954 million in 1959 the labor force is expected to grow by 1970, to over 87 million, an increase of 13 1/2 million or close to 80 percent. At the same time, the population will grow only 18 percent.

4-Month Upper South Drive Nets Eastern Isles Contract

A 4-month organizing campaign climaxed by a card count conducted by a local minister has resulted in unionization and the signing of a contract covering some 150 workers at the Eastern Isles Manufacturing Co. of Richlands, Virginia, reports Vice Pres. Angelo Bambecco, Upper South Department manager.

The organizing campaign in this "right-to-work" state was difficult and stormy. After 4 months of diligent groundwork, the ILGers asked for a count of authorization cards by a court impartial third party.

The Reverend Edgar T. Ferrell, Jr., Episcopal minister of Marlow, Va., who made the count, found an overwhelming majority of the 125—had signed ILGWU authorization cards. Subsequent negotiations with the company resulted in agreement on a contract running to June 30, 1965.

The pact, ratified at a February 13 meeting, will reduce the hours of work and bring increased pay higher minimums, and additional holidays and vacations to workers at Eastern Isles, which produces undergarments.

Minimums Lifted

Highlighting the agreement are the increased rate which lift both the base rate and hourly minimums to \$1.40 over the terms of the agreement. The con-

tract also provides that piece rates will be set so as to yield average earnings in each operation 25 percent above the minimum schedule. An additional 6 percent payment will be added on to regular piece rate earnings per week. Cutdowns and other time workers will receive substantial increases in their weekly wages.

The work week at Eastern Isles is to be reduced from 37 1/2 to 35 hours with overtime rates to be paid on any work over 7 hours per day. The number of holidays will be increased to 4 1/2 and workers will be entitled to a week's paid vacation based on 2 percent on yearly earnings after 36 weeks of work. The agreement also provides for employer contributions to the health, welfare and retirement funds.

Heading up operations at Eastern Isles were Upper South Assistant Manager Joseph B. Goss, assisted by Organization Director Joel Goolsby, Virginia State Director Martin Vint, Business Agent Rosa Mitchell, and organizers Jerome Breslaw and Jay Levine. Participating in the Eastern Isles shop committees were Inogene Wyatt, Roger Warren, Laura Whitte and Shelby Steele.

11th-Hr. Embroidery Pact Averts Strike in Chicago

An 11th-hour settlement bringing wage increases and higher craft minimums to some 400 workers in Chicago's embroidery industry narrowly averted an industry-wide strike late last month, reports Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region.

The new contract, which runs for 2 years, was hammered out and agreed upon by Chicago Local 212 and the embroidery association. It affects workers at Advance Button and Pleading Co., Novelty Pleading Co., and Lipton Embroidery Co.

The contract calls for a general wage increase of 5 cents an hour for all workers retroactive to August 1, 1963, and an additional 5-cent hourly hike effective October 1, 1964. In addition, the agreement provides for increases in contractual and craft minimums.

Spreading the team of union negotiators was Vice Pres. Bialis, who was aided by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, Local 212 Manager, Bernice Perry, and a committee made up of workers from the 3 shops.

'142' ACTION AGAINST RUNAWAY STANDARD TO GET NLRB HEARING

The National Labor Relations Board has scheduled a hearing for March 5 on charges of unfair labor practices filed by New York Neckwear Workers' Local 142 against Standard Handkerchief Co., reports Joseph Tuvinn, local manager.

While negotiations for a contract renewal were underway last June, the firm, which has been in contractual relations with the ILGWU since 1950, suddenly laid off its workers and secretly moved its operations from New York City to Amsterdam, N. Y. However, the union quickly learned of the company's chicanery and tracked it down to its present-business location.

In its complaint to the NLRB, Local 142 charged that Standard, by moving its operations without rendering prior notice to the union, had acted illegally by depriving its employees of their rights as prescribed by law.

Handling the case for the union is the law firm of Lieberman, Kats and Aronson.

The 24 million working women make up 50 percent of all women of working age.

House Okays Rights, Senate Hurdle Next

The House of Representatives has passed and sent on to the 'Senate the most far-reaching civil rights bill ever considered by Congress.

By a vote of 290 to 130, a broad coalition of northern Democrats and Republicans overwhelmed the southern Democratic-conservative Republican bloc in approving the bill on February 10.

The sweeping legislation would strengthen voting guarantees for Negroes in the South, ban discrimination in privately owned public accommodations as well as in publicly owned facilities and prohibit discrimination by employers and by unions.

It would also empower the Attorney General to sue for desegregation of schools and would seek to bar discrimination in federally assisted programs.

President Johnson hailed the House passage of the measure. He called it an "historic step forward for the cause of human dignity in America" and expressed the hope that the Senate would display "the same spirit of non-partisanship... to assure passage of this bill guaranteeing the fundamental rights of all Americans."

The course of the civil rights bill through the House, where debate can be limited, was relatively easy. From the beginning of the 9 day debate, it was clear that passage was but a matter of time.

Filibuster Cloud

In the Senate, however, the cloud of filibuster hangs over the measure. Strategically placed Southerners almost certainly will attempt to talk the bill to death, or failing that, to water it down. The only way of shutting off debate in the Senate is by a method known as cloture—a motion requiring approval by two-thirds of those present and voting. As matters stand now, the pro-civil rights forces apparently do not have the strength to enforce the cloture provision.

The most important sections of the civil rights bill are as follows:

—**Voting Rights:** This title prohibits registrars from applying different standards to Negro and white voting applicants in administering literacy tests. To speed voting suits, the Attorney General is empowered to bring such cases before special 3-judge panels.

—**Public Accommodations:** Prohibits discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants, gasoline stations, food, theatre and sports arenas. Rooming houses in which the owner lives and that have 5 or fewer rooms are exempted.

—**Desegregation of Public Facilities:** Forbids the denial of use of any public facility owned, operated or managed by a state or subdivision on account of race.

—**Public Education:** Empowers the Attorney General to bring charges of desegregation and also authorizes the Commissioner of Education to give assistance to local communities in planning school desegregation.

—**Federal Programs:** Directs all federal agencies to take action against discrimination in federally assisted programs. It permits, but does not require, cutting off funds where discrimination exists.

—**Equal Employment:** Bars discrimination by labor unions or employers in interstate commerce.

—**Civil Rights Commission:** Makes the Civil Rights Commission a permanent body.

Fall River Protest



Picket line at Fall River Knitting Mills, of Fall River, Mass., protesting firm's unfair labor practices designed to undermine the union's majority status among workers at the plant.

Montreal Parleys Bra Pact With Newly Won Best Form

Negotiations are under way with a major Montreal manufacturer of undergarments and brassieres following a successful organization campaign which saw the ILGWU win recognition from the Quebec Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent for the firm's 125 employees.

Vice Pres. Bernard Blane reported on the union's success at Best Form Brassiere, where recognition has been awarded the Montreal Dressmakers' Union.

Organizational efforts under the direction of Assistant General Manager Sir Brasseur produced other results in Montreal last month.

The Montreal Joint Council of the Cloakmakers' Union asked an agreement with Smarter Fashion Co., a cloak contractor employing 40. The

contract, effective immediately, provides for the same conditions as the master agreement between the union and the Coat and Suit Manufacturers' Council. The agreement was negotiated by Cloakmakers' Manager Sam Liberman and Business Agent Isaac Hertzman.

New agreements were also signed between the ILGWU and 2 smaller firms, R & K, Cristofani and Lindt Originals, both jobbers. Both have agreed to conditions

in the master contract between the Dressmakers' Union and the Dress and Sportswear Manufacturers' Guild.

At the same time, the ILGWU renewed a contract with Home & Country Casuals, manufacturers of lingerie, providing for a 3-cent hourly increase and 4 legal holidays for the 40 employees of the firm. The 3-year agreement expires December 31, 1966.

'FRINGE' ADVANCES FOR N.Y. DESIGNERS IN RENEWED TERMS

A new 3-year collective agreement covering about 300 designers in the women's and children's coat and suit industry in New York was reached last week. It was announced by ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg.

The pact is between ILGWU Designers Guild of Ladies Apparel Local 30, of which Harry Turim is the manager, and 3 employer groups: New York Coat & Suit Association and the Infants & Children's Coat Association.

New pact terms include a third vacation week, an additional \$150 a year employer payment to the health and welfare fund bringing the annual total to \$400, and agreement that initial employment contracts with designers be for a minimum of one year (the old pact called for 6 months), with safeguards for both parties.

Auditions Now Being Held For Union Label Chorus

The Union Label Department is in the process of forming a chorus group to perform at label fashion shows and other union events, reports Min Matheson, department director.

The department is issuing a call to interested members of all New York City locals to audition for the chorus. Auditions will be held for the next several weeks on Wednesdays, at 5:30 P.M. in the new hall of Local 23, 273-7th Ave., Manhattan.

Label on Camera



The link between the latest in fashions and the ILGWU label was highlighted by Min Matheson, union label department head, left, during television interview program with Joan McDonough. Telecast was held on February 3 over Channel 6 in New York, a special video outlet that beams shows directly to hotels.

Bra Firms Bolster Label Promotion Ad

New York Coat and Brassiere Workers Local 32, in conjunction with the Union Label Department, came up with a new advertising technique last month that linked unionized garment workers to the ILGWU's label promotion campaign, reports Min Matheson, department director.

Local 32 unveiled the novel approach when it placed a 2-page union label ad in Women's Wear Daily, trade newspaper, on January 16, which contained the endorsement of 34 garment firms, including some of the nation's largest and best known undergarment fashion houses, whose names were listed alongside the ILGWU label insignia and message.

The advantages accruing to these employers from their support in print of the union's label promotion activities was highlighted by the wording of the ad. Entitled "This Label Means Better Fit," the Local 32 label ad urged retailers "to patronize these good firms which subscribe to the principles of industrial stability, collective bargaining and fair labor

standards through negotiated contracts with this organization."

It further informed apparel retailers that "millions of dollars have been spent on newspaper advertising and other promotions to make consumers prefer garments carrying this ILGWU Union Label. The campaign is continuing through 1964."

Retailers were also advised to "Look for this label in selecting your lines" because, along with assuring quality craftsmanship, it is a "symbol of decency, fair labor standards and the American way of life."

Initial response from the trade to this advertising experiment has been very gratifying to both the listed employers and the union.

As a result, this type of union-management cooperation in future label ads has been greatly enhanced.

Order New Balloting At Los Angeles Dove

Upholding charges filed by the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Council, the National Labor Relations Board issued an order last month calling for a second election at Dove Manufacturing Co., reports Vice Pres. Samuel Odo, Pacific Coast director.

The joint council contended that the Los Angeles lingerie firm, in its many attempts to thwart unionization of its 100 workers by the ILGWU, has committed a long string of unfair labor practices, many of which were aimed at coercing employees into voting for another "union"—Employees Group Union—in the previous representation election.

Among the numerous unlawful tactics used by the firm against the ILGWU was the printing of a bulletin which clearly warned the workers that Christmas bonuses would be dispersed only if they cast their ballots for the employees' "union."

Subsequently, Dove dug deep into its grab-bag of tricks and came up with a new coercive device, that of discontinuing its established practice of paid vacations according to joint board manager John Ulses.

In its decision, the NLRB concurred completely with the findings and order rendered previously by its trial examiner.

In addition to the runoff election, the order called on the firm to reinstate—with back pay—worker Orzie Perkins who had been illegally discharged for acting as the ILGWU's observer during the first representation election at the plant.

M. Karesky Dies at 72; Boston Local 12 Veteran

Myer Karesky, a pioneering veteran of Boston Local 12, died last month at the age of 72.

A member of the ILGWU since 1907, Karesky served for many years as Local 12 delegate to and business agent of the Boston Joint Board. Prior to his recent retirement, he had been vice chairman of Local 12.

Canada Label Story Dramatized by "Dany"

The adventure of 2 lads lost in a big city sets the mood for the film "Dany," a 30-minute look at Canada's fashion workers sponsored by the ILGWU. The film has been released nationally in Canada for television and group showings.

Isabelle Jan, CBC television actress, is the only professional who appears in the film. She plays the title role of Dany, a midwestern fashion worker in a bustling garment factory. Scores of amateurs, mostly workers in real life, complete the cast. English narration is by actor Budd Knapp and French narration by actor Roland Chervil.

CBC television producer Roger Racine, who directed the film, has used a semi-documentary technique to take the 2 youngsters on an adventure which leads them eventually to a glimpse of the lives and activities of the workers who create Canadian ready-to-wear fashions.

The roles of the two youngsters are portrayed by David Bantary and Michael Mueller, both acting for the first time.

Early Struggles

The film, virtually identical in English and French versions, also features interviews with 5 of Canada's leading fashion writers.

Noma Damaske of the Victoria, B.C., Daily Times, Kaye Howe of the Brandon, Man. Sun, and Emma Gardiner of the Ottawa Journal, appear in the English version while Therese Sarault of Le Soleil, Quebec, and Marie Laurier of La Presse, Montreal, appear in the French version.

Filmed in Montreal, "Dany" recalls the struggles in Canada 30 years ago to destroy garment sweatshops and the conveniences of better times for the ILGWU's 20,000 members in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. The events are outlined by ILGWU Vice Pres. Bernard Shane, who helped spark early organization of the industry in Canada.

"Dany" also portrays the educational activities of garment workers as they try to extend their artistic and cultural horizons. Featured in this sequence is the famous ILGWU choir, the Choeur des Midnettes.

Ministerial Meet



25 Presbyterian ministers from the U.S., Canada and Formosa visited Chicago ILGWU headquarters recently during a labor relations seminar. They are shown here with Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest Director and Assistant Director Harold Schwartz (front row, 2nd and 3rd from right). Vice Pres. Bialis gave short talk on history, structure and functions of the ILGWU.

CUTTERS COLUMN

See \$100 Dress Cutter Base 'Magnetic' for Outlying Areas

Dress cutters gained a \$100 minimum wage for a 35-hour week under the recently concluded collective agreements. It is \$14 above the present \$86 minimum and gives dress cutters the highest minimum in the 9 agreements covering members of Local 10.

Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of Local 10, hailed the \$100 minimum as marking a new plateau of achievement for the cutters. While most dress cutters in the New York metropolitan area earn above the minimum, he stated, they now have an important safeguard for their wage standards since no dress cutter may be paid less than the minimum.

It was even more significant, he added, for cutters in the Totale area covered by the agreements (outside the New York metropolitan area) who will have their wages substantially raised by reason of the higher minimum.

The new minimum is expected to have a magnetic effect on cutters working in remaining unorganized shops in outlying areas and make them more amenable to union organization.

Falkman declared that it was in large measure, due to Pres. Dubinsky's firm insistence that the \$100 minimum was won.

All dress cutters, numbering close to 700, will receive a \$6 increase on top of present wage effective March 2.

See Benefit Boost

Higher percentage - of payroll contributions by employers to the Health and Welfare Fund will permit liberalization of benefits. A rise in contributions to the retirement fund will enable it effectively to meet its increasing obligations to a larger number of retirees.

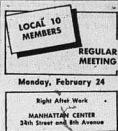
A second week's vacation - in addition to the present welfare payment - is also provided. It will be effective next year. This benefit was heretofore gained by cutters covered by agreements in the corset and brassiere, underwear and children's dress trades.

Representing Local 10 in the dress negotiations conducted in conjunction with the Dress Joint Council headed by Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, was Manager Falkman, Harry Shapiro, who supervises the Dress Department and is secretary to the executive board, and Abe Dolgen, the local's assistant manager.

Reading Honor Roll



Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director, left, unveils plaque listing members of Reading, Pa., Local 93 at recent celebration of Affiliates' 20th anniversary. Looking on are Manager Norman Eiger, Local Pres. Andy Klein



PIONEERS IN READING SALUTED BY GINGOLD AT 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Reading, Pa. Local 93 recently marked the 30th anniversary of its founding with a gala celebration that included addresses by Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director, and Manager Norman Eiger, followed by a program of entertainment and dancing.

Highlighting the speakers' remarks were tributes paid to the workers whose unflinching stand during the strike at the David Crystal plant in Reading shortly after the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as President, successfully culminated in their becoming the first "out-of-town" Pennsylvania garment workers to be organized by the ILGWU.

At the event, Gingold unveiled an honor roll containing the names of retired local members, many of whom participated in the local's historic strike. Reviewing Local 93's progress during the last 30 decades, he stressed the fact that many of its present "fringe" benefits, including retirement, were acquired through the heroic efforts of the local's pioneer members.

Turning his attention to national affairs, Gingold stated that President Lyndon B. Johnson was energetically tackling the problem of unemployment with the same fervent dedication that characterized President Roosevelt during the days of the Depression.

Progress Chart



Marking 20 years of labor peace and benefit funds in the Montreal fashion accessories industry, union and management display chart showing 73 percent of the funds already paid out to ILGers. Left to right, G. G. Levitan, fund administrator; Bernard Vineberg of manufacturers' association; ILGWU Vice Pres. Bernard Shane and Al Meekins, Local 315 business agent.

\$300,000 in Severance Sums To Hard-Hit N'East Areas in '63

More than \$300,000 in severance and unemployment benefits was paid out to Northeast Department members in 1963 as certain areas of the department were hard-hit by the loss of shops.

Approximately 1,300 members in 21 shops were affected by shop closings. Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director, reports that workers are receiving \$150,000 in severance benefits and \$200,000 in supplementary unemployment benefits.

Many of these ILGers will be receiving maximum benefits based on long years of service.

Thus Elmina Knitting Mills, in Elmina Heights, New York, in business since 1894, closed in 1963 despite the efforts of the union and management to keep the shop open. Some of the workers had worked in the plant for better than 40 years. Several hundred employees thrown out of work by the closing are receiving union - won benefit checks.

In other Northeast areas, the inability of old-time firms to keep up with the times has left workers jobless and dependent on union severance and unemployment benefits.

Colonial Togs in Scranton, Penna., in business for about 20 years, left 67 workers high-and-dry. When Waller-Tailors, a 30-year old Springfield, Mass. firm, closed down, it left 113 workers unemployed. In similar fashion, the shutting down of a leading children's dress and houseware producer, put more than 300 employees out of work.

Behind the personal tragedy of workers thrown out of work is a familiar story. The inability of certain companies to keep up with modern methods and engineering techniques, coupled with intense competition in the industry, has wrought great hardships on many garment workers, putting up once again, the indispensable nature of union-won severance and unemployment benefits.

New Pact Report At '22' on Feb. 19

A membership meeting of New York Dressmakers' Local '22' will be held on Wednesday, February 19, right after work, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 4th Ave., reports Vice Pres. Israel Breslow, local manager. The agenda will include a detailed report on terms contained in the recently concluded dress contract.

The next featured speaker in the local's series of monthly forums will be John Gates, whose topic will be "Russia Since Stalin." The forum will be held Thursday, February 27, right after work in the council room, 6th floor, at the local's headquarters, 218 West 40th St.

Local '22' is also selling tickets at a 50 percent discount for an April 20 concert of the American

BOOK REVIEW

Pegler's Problem Reflects Division In U.S. Character

PEGLER: ANGRY MAN OF THE PRESS. By Oliver Platt. Beacon Press, \$5.

Oliver Platt, who is the political editor of the New York Post has wrapped a lot of fascinating social history around his biography of American journalism's tough guy. For decades, Westbrook Pegler wrote his vigorous, colorful, illiberal daily columns for papers in all parts of the country.

Pegler was rough, tough and unfair. Platt avoids the lengthy and deep digests of the contents of miles and miles of words that poured from Pegler. He aims the column at an audience of short, revealing excerpts that are enough to show the pace and heartburn of his style and approach.

What interests Platt is the evolution of Pegler from the shy youngster in a middle-class Midwest family to the Eisenhower era pundit. It is the end of his disowned by his own paper and left without a column.

Platt carefully pictures the state of American culture in the time when Pegler got his first newspaper job. He uses his subject as a backdrop to show the cut across American society - its paradoxes in taste, contradiction in ideals, its criteria of success and its hero and power worship. In turn, he finds these reflected in the contending features of Pegler's character.

Carefully, the author points out how the same columnist who championed Senator McCarthy in the Fifties had come close to attacking certain features of communism in the Thirties. But on the other hand, he depicts Pegler's outrage in 1936 at Hitler's inhuman attacks against much of the world considered him a threat.

Within him, good and bad seemed to contend and he wrote a piece applauding a West Coast jail lynching which speeded with more admiration for the same kind of violence he condemned in Hitler's Germany. It is such psychic division, perhaps reflecting a deeper division in American national character that makes this book, together with its accounts of Pegler's great battles with Heywood Brown and Quentin Reynolds, a fascinating compendium of newspaper lore as well as a revealing insight into American life in the first half of this century.

N.Y. Cloak Starts 'Vacation Register'

New York cloakmakers will begin shop registration for 1964 "vacation" benefits on February 17, it was announced today by M. Zolker, administrative secretary of the Cloak Joint Board.

Starting with that date, chairmen will collect union books from workers who worked in the trade during 1963. Only 1964 union books will be collected.

Workers who are not attached to any shop must register in person after April 6 at the joint board office, 22 West 38th St., New York. Members who work in Brooklyn can register in either of the Brooklyn offices, located at 152 Manhattan Ave. or 1377-42nd St. Members who are voluntarily unemployed should bring with them their unemployment insurance booklet and a copy of their 1963 withholding tax slip.

Those workers desiring to change the number of exemptions for withholding tax purposes may do so by informing the health and welfare fund at its office at 22 West 38th St.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDITORIAL PAGE



NARROWING THE GAP

IN THE CUSTOMARY CASE of post-contractual fallout, the 2 contractors' associations have not yet subscribed to the new collective agreement through which 80,000 dressmakers in the New York metropolitan market have won notable welfare and wage gains and the industry has achieved a higher degree of stability.

This time their major difficulties originated in their own ranks and in their relationship with the jobbers. The Mayor of the City of New York called on Impartial Chairman Harry Uviller for help, and efforts were continuing to resolve the difficulties.

DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, the voice of the dihard lover of low wages was heard again at the bargaining table. The spokesman for a dissident group in the ranks of the contractors cried out that they were suffering something terrible and that they were being tortured and were in desperate need of relief.

The cause of their discomfort, he insisted, was the low earnings in Pennsylvania garment shops. The cure-all, he emphasized, was to make Pennsylvania earnings and New York earnings equal.

The spokesman then proposed that the equality with which he was enamored could be achieved in only one of 2 ways: either earnings in the Pennsylvania shops must be made the same as in the New York shops or, reversing history and standing logic on its head, earnings in the big city's shops must be allowed to drop automatically to the level of earnings in the Pennsylvania plants.

Even newcomers to this industry must know how this union has battled, at great cost in effort and sacrifice, to lift earnings in the areas to which employers originally fled in order to escape from union standards and to search out oppressed, low-wage, non-union labor. Making allowances for various legitimate sectional cost differences, this union has launched one drive after another to organize the workers, to advance their standards and to narrow the earnings gap between New York and Pennsylvania shops. It has done this in the face of constant and bitter opposition by employers.

The contractors' plea for relief was so "touching" that it moved Pres. Dubinsky to offer aid, indeed, more so than the contractors had asked for. He proposed relief in the form of a provision giving them the right to breach their agreement with the union—if their suffering continues to be unbearable—provided only that they give notice within 60 days of their intention to break off.

That, he pointed out, would give them complete relief, from contract obligations, from wage standards, from fair work conditions. (It would also give the union complete freedom to act—and to strike.)

Even after they caught their breath, they made no move to accept. Obviously they were interested either to reduce standards or to retain an issue—not to find a solution.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECTION in which union wages can change and that is upward; the lower must be lifted but the higher must not be dropped.

Early during the life of the agreement that expired last month it was found, through the use of government reports, that the average hourly earnings in an important dress center of Pennsylvania was \$14.2, a quite inadequate level even though, under non-union, pre-ILGWU rule workers had earned 25 cents an hour.

Union staff and members were rallied to correct the situation. What they

OUR 'HORSE AND BUGGY' CONGRESS

Excerpts from a recent newsletter to his constituents by the Republican Senator from Massachusetts.

HAS CONGRESS KEPT PACE WITH THE changing role of our government in world and national affairs? I believe that here in Washington Congress' organization and operation need an overhaul.

Congressional delay in authorizing federal programs and passing appropriations to run the government makes it extremely difficult for the various government agencies to plan their programs efficiently. I have received inquiries in August from students who have applied for National Defense Education Act scholarships who do not know whether money will be available by September.

THE MAJOR WORK OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS is supposed to be directed to legislative tasks. Yet today with the increasing centralization of government programs, we find ourselves

spending more and more time responding to problems of a non-legislative nature.

I THINK CONGRESS MUST FIND WAYS TO speed up its committee work and accelerate de-



bate in the Senate. When legislation reaches the Senate floor, final action is often delayed while Senators speak on a variety of matters not germane to the pending business.

Congress conducts about 90 percent of its legis-

Brotherhood in Action

Excerpts from statements issued for Brotherhood Week, February 16-23 by Lewis Webster Jones, president, National Council of Christian Workers and Jews; and Brooks Hayes, national chairman, Brotherhood Week.

By Lewis Webster Jones

A CENTURY HAS PASSED SINCE Abraham Lincoln proclaimed this republic as a nation "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Today, 100 years later, we must face anew the question President Lincoln raised: whether "that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

It is an eminently practical question, not only for the United States of America but for every nation in the world. All are faced in greater or lesser degree with the problem of diversity: people of different racial, religious and cultural backgrounds who must learn to live together in peace and justice.

IN THIS BROTHERHOOD WEEK OF 1964, therefore, let us not only reaffirm our devotion to the idea of brotherhood. Let us put the main emphasis on brotherhood in action, which is the true basis of democracy.

This means that we must strive to achieve a public order in which there is equality of opportunity for all our citizens, in every phase of our national life. We must ask ourselves as individuals, what we can do to bring our daily practices closer to the ideal of brotherhood which we emphasize again in this Brotherhood Week.

RELIGIOUS DISCORD REMAINS DESTRUCTIVE here and elsewhere. But there are constructive forces at work. The Vatican Council, with its tremendous aid and promise for the future, the renaissance of the ecumenical spirit among

whom they got not through employer generosity or phony cries of equality but through union solidarity and determination. In 3 years—with one general stoppage and many smaller walkouts—they lifted the average to \$18.4

Dressmakers in New York and Pennsylvania have a common stake in the move to narrow the earnings gap. Both benefit only if the narrowing is upward. No union can tolerate the suggestion that the narrowing be downward because then all would lose—including the contractors who make this ridiculous and self-defeating demand now only because of narrow, internally political reasons.

Protestants, Orthodox and Anglicans—along with the banner of the attitudes of all Christians in their relationship with Jews—have added up to an historic event of the greatest importance.

A new and vital spirit of cooperation has been demonstrated by all religious groups as they face the difficult social and political problems of a world in rapid and revolutionary change.

Let us devote ourselves anew, during Brotherhood Week and for all the weeks and years ahead, to these twin ideals that brotherhood in action equals democracy and that democracy in action means brotherhood.

By Brooks Hayes

AT NO TIME IN OUR HISTORY AS a nation have we as citizens had a more exciting opportunity to serve our country. Many have given their lives. Is it too much to ask in this Brotherhood Week 1964 that each of us serve our country by re-examining our attitudes toward our fellow Americans of every race, creed and national origin?

I believe most Americans understand and believe in the principles of democracy. The real problem is putting these principles into practice by seeking to understand and respect one another.

With faith in the teachings and values of the Judeo-Christian tradition, Americans can today fulfill the promise of democracy.

During Brotherhood Week and throughout the year, I urge all Americans to pick up the banner of Brotherhood and join in a common aspiration for the spiritual ideals that have made this nation great.

By LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

lative work in its committees. The 1964 reorganization act reduced the number of standing committees to prevent overlap and duplication. But by 1962, Congress had a total of 303 committee units. I recall one day when I had 6 of my committees all meeting at the same time.

Furthermore, there still tends to be a duplication of work between similar committees of the House and Senate, and between committees within each body. Often, officials from the executive departments have to justify the same program before 4 separate congressional committees.

I DO NOT AGREE WITH THOSE WHO contend that Congress has abdicated its constitutional and historical responsibility of conducting the public business to the executive and judicial branches of the government. Congress has a co-equal responsibility with the executive and judiciary to make our system of government function. Congress must be sure that it is meeting this responsibility.